

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6273

BLACK HILLS BULB GARDENS

RAPID CITY SOUTH DAKOTA

.....
: FALL PLANTING LIST :
: OF :
: TULIPS, LILIES, IRIS :
: and other bulbs :
:.....

Return and forwarding postage guaranteed



*U.S. Dept of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Horticultural Crops & Diseases
Washington, D.C.*

TULIPS

OF ALL THE SPRING FLOWERS NONE ARE MORE POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE THAN THE TULIPS. PLANTED IN GROUPS AMONG THE PERENNIALS OR ALONG THE BORDERS OR IN ROWS OR BEDS IN THE OPEN GARDEN THEY FURNISH THAT TOUCH OF COLOR NOT FOUND IN OTHER FLOWERS. THEY ARE EASY TO GROW AND IF PROPERLY CARED FOR WILL MULTIPLY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. THIS TOGETHER WITH THEIR PRESENT LOW PRICE SHOULD INDUCE EVERY FLOWER LOVER TO PLANT THEM IN VERY LIBERAL NUMBERS.

TYPES AND VARIETIES

There are several types of tulips obtainable--the darwins, breeders, cottage, parrot, single and double early, Rembrandt and others. However the three first mentioned types comprise most of the tulips in commerce.

The darwin varieties make up the largest list and are distinguished by their brilliancy and clearness of color and semi-rounded tip of petal. Pastel, opaque and dullness of color set the breeder varieties apart from the others. Cottage tulips are the daintiest of the three classes and seem well nigh related to the lily because of their graceful poise and pointed reflexed petal which in some varieties are daintily tipped and outlined.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Tulips are gross feeders and deplete soil fertility very rapidly, thus they should be planted in a rich soil and lifted (dug) at least every two years. Commercial growers usually lift and reset bulbs each season. Soil should be fertilized at least one season in advance of planting if manure is to be used. This should be well worked into the soil. NEVER USE MANURE WITH TULIP BULBS AT PLANTING TIME NOR COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER EXCEPT BONE MEAL. If necessary to use fertilizer at planting time, bone meal or leaf mold (rotten leaves) mixed with the soil is very beneficial and always safe. The leaching method of fertilization can also be depended upon and is easily handled: i.e. after bulbs become rooted in the fall and before the ground freezes apply a heavy covering of manure, then soak down well. Do not water tulip bulbs too much when first planted as they are liable to rot before becoming rooted.

TULIP CULTURE

PLANTING: Planting should be done in sufficient time to permit bulbs to become well rooted before the ground freezes--about Sept. 20 to Oct. 20 (in this locality). Plant 5 to 6 inches deep and not closer together than 6 inches. Select well drained soil either in a sunny location, partly shaded or entirely shaded, but never on south or west side of a building against a concrete foundation unless kept exceptionally well watered. Frequent waterings in any location are beneficial especially if season is dry.

CUT FLOWERS: Tulip blooms last wonderfully well when cut and few types of flowers are more attractive in bouquets. In cutting tulip flowers leave at least two pairs of leaves if possible to properly mature the bulb.

DIGGING: When tops turn yellow and die down, tulips should be dug. In this section this usually occurs the early part of July. If lifted at this time, the brown husk of the bulb will remain intact and protect the bulb which is very susceptible to bruises. If dug too late the husk will crack peel thus exposing the tender meat of the bulb.

STORING: Bulbs should be stored in a shady, well ventilated place but not in a basement as none are sufficiently aired and most are too damp.

TRANSPLANT OFTEN: If possible change the location of the tulip bulbs each time they are dug. The natural tendency of tulip bulbs is to divide or to break up into smaller bulbs, and this occurs whether planted in rich or poor soil. If left undisturbed too long they split into so many small bulbs and become so crowded that blooms, if any, will be small with weak stems. If transplanted in well fertilized soil and given plenty of room they again grow to strong normal size bulbs and produce large flowers with strong stems. Even the tiny bulbs or flakes will soon develop into blooming size bulbs. Thus the tulip increase will be rapid if you GIVE YOUR TULIPS A CHANCE.

SIZES OF BULBS: We might state for the benefit of those unaccustomed to planting home grown tulip bulbs that practically any variety of bulb $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter grown in this country will produce a nice flower. The bulbs which we list have all bloomed the past season and of course under the same conditions will produce finer flowers next season. The bulbs which we send out average more than one inch in diameter.

NOW ABOUT PRICES

The wholesale price of practically all classes of bulbs and especially imported or so called Dutch bulbs has been materially advanced due to the added duty and other restrictions. If we were to offer imported bulbs the prices would necessarily be from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred higher than our present listings. For instance the wholesale quotation on that well known yellow cottage tulip W.T.Ware is \$5.50 per hundred and we find Le Merveille, another popular variety, listed at \$4.50 per hundred and so on down the line. Home grown bulbs are fully acclimatized and always of hardier substance than those imported.

.....
: FLOW OF OUR FLOWER GROWERS REALIZE THAT MILLIONS OF TULIP :
: BULBS ARE NOW BEING GROWN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR COMMERCIAL PUR* :
: POSES AND THAT THEY ARE SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY TO IMPORTED KINDS :
: UPON WHICH A DUTY OF 1 TO 2 ¢ PER BULB IS IMPOSED. :
:
: IN VIEW OF THIS SHALL WE CONTINUE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO FOREIGN :
: GROWERS AND IMPORTERS? :
:.....

GENERAL LIST OF TULIPS

Abbreviation of types: d-Darwin, b-Breeder, c-Cottage 6 bulbs at the dozen rate, 25 bulbs at the hundred rate, - thus if priced at \$4.00 per hundred the price for 25 bulbs would be \$1.00. Blooming size bulbs averaging one inch or more in diameter. Transportation prepaid on all bulb shipments unless otherwise noted. Uniformly priced at 5¢ each, 50¢ per dz. , \$3.50 per hundred unless otherwise noted.

- BARONNE DE LA TONNAYE, d. rose, edged blush white, pink shading.
 BLEU AMIABLE, d. purplish lavender.
 BRONZE QUEEN, b. soft buff, tinted gold and yellow inside, strong grower.
 CARDINAL MANNING b. large bloom of deep rose-lilac blended with bronze.
 CLARA BUTT d. clear salmon-rose pink, best commercial pink.
 DREAM d. soft uniform lilac, large flower, very early.
 EDLEE d. dark crimson with light center.
 FANTASY a new and rare parrot tulip, perhaps the loveliest tulip in cultivation. large flower of beautiful salmon-pink, with lacinated petals and touches of apple green on the back. sold at \$5.00 a bulb only a short time ago. Each 15¢. \$1.50 per dz.
 GESNERIANA LUTEA c. rich buttercup yellow.
 GESNERIANA MAJOR c. crimson-scarlet with dark blue center.
 GLOW d. brilliant red, very dependable
 GOLDEN BRONZE b. light brownish yellow, flushed heliotrope.
 GRETCHEN d. flesh pink, large wide open flowers, very dependable and a good multiplier. especially priced at 25¢ per dz. , \$1.50 per hundred.
 INGLEScombe YELLOW c. glossy canary yellow, the best in commerce.
 ISABELLA c. large wide open flower of cerise intermingled with pink
 LE MERVEILLE c. chinese scarlet suffused apricot-orange, perhaps the largest flowering tulip but rather slender stem.
 OSMODE d. dark red.
 OUIDA d. crimson red.
 PAINTED LADY d. creamy-pink with darker flecks. each 3¢, 25¢ per dz.
 PANTOMAMA b. bronzy-buff with darker shadings
 PARIS d. rich red with light center
 PERFECTA a lovely parrot tulip with a color combination of bronze, apricot and yellow. each 8¢ , 75¢ per dz.
 PRIMROSE BEAUTY d. flesh pink each 3¢, 25¢ per dz.
 PSYCHE d. creamy white
 W. T. WARE c. deep golden-yellow, very dependable
 ZULU d. dark purple wine color, almost black

Mixed cottage tulips, standard varieties 50¢ per dz. \$3.00 per hundred
 Mixed darwin tulips, standard varieties 50¢ per dz. \$3.00 per hundred.
 Choice mixture of cottage, breeders and darwins, 50¢ per dz., \$3.00 per hundred

GERMAN IRIS

The indestructable flower which takes care of itself.

Iris may be planted any time of year except, of course, when the ground is frozen. The plant should be set with the rhizome just below the surface. Iris will do well anywhere but, of course, will do better if planted in rich soil and kept well watered. The varieties herewith listed are among the best of the medium priced and rate 80 or better according to the rating of the American Iris Society. In the list following "s" means the standards or upright petals, the letter "f" means the falls or drooping petals.

GENERAL LIST OF IRIS

AMBASSADEUR s. reddish-violet. f. velvety purple-maroon.
 ARCHEVEQUE s. deep purple-violet. f. rich deep velvety violet.
 CORRIDA s. light violet. f. deeper blue.
 FLAMMENSCHWERT s. bright empire yellow. f. rich deep velvety brown.
 GEORGIA s. and f. phlox-purple with light center and white beard tipped orange.
 GOLD IMPERIAL Pure chrome-yellow. One of the few good yellow iris.
 HER MAJESTY s. rose-pink. f. bright crimson.
 JUNIATA s. and f. sky blue. Tallest of the bearded iris.
 LENT A. WILLIAMSON s. campanula violet. f. velvety purple. Beard yellow.
 PALLIDA DALMATICA s. soft lavender. f. deep lavender.
 PARC de NUJILLY s. and f. of navy blue with reddish tinge.
 PROSPER LAUGIER s. light bronze-red. f. velvety-purple with orange beard.
 PROSPERO s. deep lavender. f. deep reddish-purple.
 QUEEN CATERINA s. and f. pale lavender with yellow beard.
 SHEKINAH s. and f. pale lemon-yellow.
 SEMINOLE s. violet-rose. f. rich velvety crimson.
 WHITE KNIGHT Beautiful snow white markings.
 ZWANENBURG s. cream striped maroon. f. dark olive-brown flecked violet.

LILIES

After experimenting with several kinds of lilies we find some that do not do well here. Lilies of all kinds should have good drainage so it is well to use a sandy soil if possible or place a handful or so of coarse sand under each bulb. The following lilies all do well here, and are easy to propagate.

CANDIDUM or MADONNA. The old fashioned garden lily. Large pearl white flowers blooming in June and July. Plant as early as possible in late August or early September. Set the bulbs very shallow, the tops just below the surface. Each 20¢, \$2.00 per dz., 6 bulbs at the dozen rate

ELEGANS. Flowers of a rich, dark coppery-crimson with darker spots. Blooms in July. Height 1 to 2 ft. Plant 5 in. deep. Each 20¢, 3 for 50¢.

REGAL. Magnificent blooms of whitesuffused pink with canary-yellow center. A gorgeous flower and delightfully fragrant, but we find that it does not propagate as well as some lilies in this locality. Plant 5 to 6 in. deep. Height 2 to 3 ft. Each 20¢, \$2.00 per dz., 6 bulbs at the dz. rate.

HENRYI. A new Japanese lily of wonderful hardiness. Large, bright, orange yellow flower. Plant 5 in deep. Each 25¢, 5 for \$1.00.

TENUIFOLIUM. A slender growing lily not more than 18 in. high with bright scarlet flowers and recurved petals, perhaps the daintiest lily in cultivation. Propagates well here. Plant 4 in. deep. Each 20¢, \$2.00 per dz. 6 at dz. rate.

DAY LILIES. (Hemerocallis) Fulva. Coppery orange shaded crimson. 3 ft. tall. Blooms in July. This flower does well anywhere and although belonging to the lily order, it is grown from roots the same as other perennials. Propagates easily and the roots multiply rapidly. Each 15¢, 5 for 40¢.

CROCUS

MAMMOTH YELLOW. Bright canary yellow with large wide open petals. Early spring blooming. Plant 3 in. deep. 3 for 20¢, 75¢ per dz.

PEONIES

Because of transplanting practically all of our peonies last season and believing that two year roots are more satisfactory than newly planted stock, we will have no peonies to offer for another year.

CUT FLOWER PRICES

Because of a surplus of flowers from practically all varieties of bulbs which we grow, it has been our custom to distribute these to our customers at approximately wholesale prices. Quotations as follows: gladiolus #1 blooms 50¢ per dz. #2 blooms and tips 35¢ per dz. Dahlias: 35¢ to \$1.00 per dz. according to size of flower. If mail, postage extra.